

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 11, 1968

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Upperclass Men Are Permitted To End Contracts

By DARRELL RICE
Managing Editor

Upperclass men are being allowed to move out of campus housing facilities if they wish because of crowded conditions in dormitories.

Mrs. Jean Lindley of the University Housing Office says men students under contract to live in dormitories were told before Labor Day they could break their housing contracts. But she was unable Tuesday night to give the number of students who have taken advantage of the offer so far.

Mrs. Lindley said upperclass men students will continue to have the option to move off campus "at least through this week."

"The students who moved out the first week paid only for their meals," she said of the terms of the policy decision. Mrs. Lindley explained that those breaking their contracts last week paid both for room and board—with the exact amount depending upon the terms of the contracts.

She said the policy instigated last year requiring all sophomores to live on campus "is still officially in effect."

"But I don't see how it could be enforced," she added. She said the forced housing policy, which has been blamed for creating overcrowded conditions, will be brought before the Board of Trustees eventually for a final decision as to whether it will remain in effect for next year.

Mrs. Lindley said the only factor entering into the decision to allow the men students to break their contracts was the overcrowded conditions.

But Student Government Vice President Tim Futrell said he felt discussions between Student Government officials and Housing department heads on the housing situation was a factor in the decision.

Futrell said he had discussed the problem on several occasions

with Rosemary Pond of the housing department and added, "I think her awareness that we were probing in this area provided a major impetus in the decision."

He said SG executive officers went to the administration after receiving a "swell of complaints from students and parents" about the housing requirement.

"I don't think you can attribute the policy-change wholly to one thing," Futrell said, "but if Student Government had not brought the problem up, I'm not sure that there would have been any action taken."

Mrs. Lindley said she had

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Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

Kirwan Speaks

Dr. A. D. Kirwan acting University president, discussed the progress of BSU goals on campus at Tuesday night's meeting in the Student Center. BSU asked for an acceleration of progress.

'Be Patient,' Kirwan Says

BSU Wants 'Accelerated Progress'

By GUY MENDES
Associate Editor

Members of the Black Student Union heard acting University president A. D. Kirwan discuss and sympathize with their goals Tuesday afternoon and ask them that they continue being patient.

Discussion topics ranged from recruiting black faculty members to an Afro-American history course to black basketball players to the playing of "Dixie" at UK athletic events.

"I know there are many things you would like to change," Dr. Kirwan told the group. "I don't think your requests are unreasonable. You have gone about it in

a very reasonable manner . . . you have talked to the president, you have talked to the faculty.

"I hope you will continue being patient."

Theodore Berry, president of the BSU, in reply to Dr. Kirwan said that he hoped the BSU could continue "to have good working relations" with the University but he said UK Blacks wanted "accelerated progress—more so than in the past."

One of the BSU's main goals is the establishment of an Afro-American history course, which they tried to have installed into the history department curriculum last year. The history department refused to create the

course and a course in Afro-American Life and Culture was initiated as an inter-departmental course in somewhat of a compromise move.

Dr. Kirwan told the BSU that a course may be created in the history department soon but recommended that the BSU not apply pressure "because it might draw unfavorable reaction."

He said there have been changes on the part of some of the history faculty in their outlook on such a course. He said that last year the opinion was that there was "no more reason to have a course in Afro-American history than to have one in Jewish-American history or Irish American history."

"But during the present year

some of the leading history departments in the country have instituted such courses; I would be surprised if this did not have some influence on our department," Dr. Kirwan said.

He said the course was under review—"it had been closed, but it's been reopened." Dr. Kirwan also noted that a search for an African historian is "high on the list of priorities," and that political science professor Allen Herschfield is attending an African Studies Association convention in October and will be searching for qualified African historians who would be interested in teaching at UK.

Want Black Athletes

Also discussed at length was the absence of black basketball players at UK.

"We have a new athletic director and I think Mr. Lancaster is aware of the unhappiness on the part of black students," said Dr. Kirwan. "I think he will begin concentrated efforts to do something on the matter."

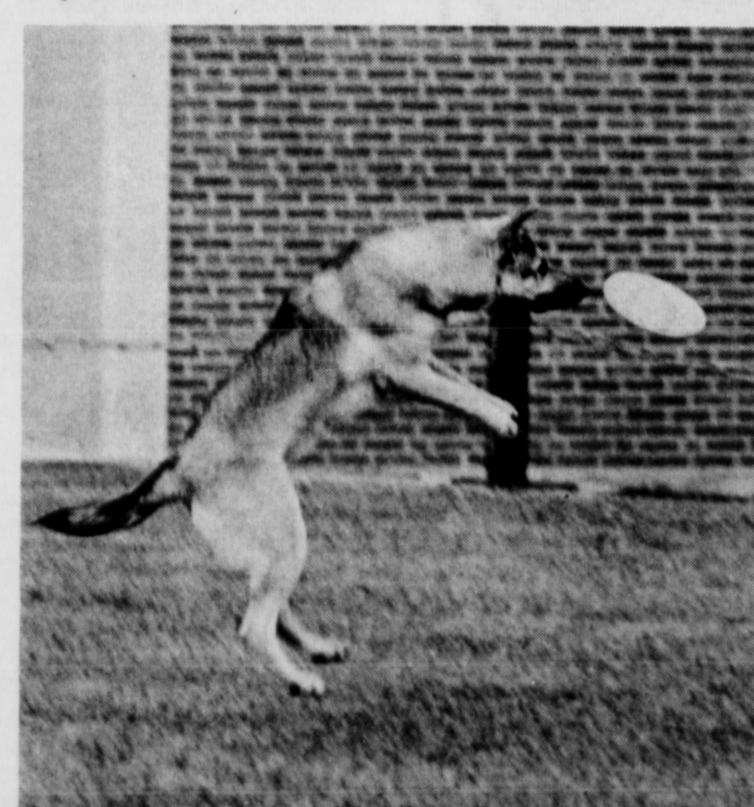
Dr. Kirwan said he thought recent recruiting strategy "was not best designed to bring in black players." He said he thought the strategy to be "ill-conceived" in that it was aimed at getting one black player.

"Great efforts have been made to get one black," he said, emphasizing the "one." "We'll never get one if we go after just one." Dr. Kirwan said he thought Lancaster has realized this and that he will change the strategy.

Object To 'Dixie'

The black students objected to Dr. Kirwan about the use of "Dixie" at UK events, because they said it was "un-loyal" to the country and because of its association with George Wallace.

"There was a time I liked 'Dixie,'" he replied, "but no longer. Because of the racial connotations it's offensive to me."



Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

Need a Frisbee partner with that extra bit of "go get-em?" Complete with barred claws and a bushy tail, this player has an edge over all opposition. Displaying her stuff on the library lawn, she wins paws down over all competition.

Fad Going To Dogs

CARSA, Policeman Meet For 'Film-In'

By SUE ANNE SALMON
Kernel Staff Writer

Over 175 students and community members of the Community Alliance for Responsible Social Action met Tuesday night in the Student Center. Plans were made to attend the Lexington City Commission meeting at 10 a.m. Thursday in the Lexington Municipal Building.

Chairman Meg Tassie said anyone interested in attending the city commission meeting is urged to meet at 9:45 a.m. Thursday in front of the Municipal Building. CARSA will distribute information leaflets there, she said.

Petitions for support of the Rev. Craig Frederickson's "Statement Concerning Repression in Lexington," in which he proposed reforms of the Lexington Police Force, will be distributed this week in various places around campus.

Petitions will be available in dormitories, in the Student Center, and in Greek houses.

The Rev. Mr. Frederickson, director of the Lexington Church Community Service, has received

no response concerning the statement he presented to the city commission last Thursday when 50 students and community members marched on city hall.

He has made several unanswered telephone calls about the statement this week to city hall, Chairman Tassie said.

Films Shown

Two films showing different views of policemen were shown to the group.

The first short movie, "No Game," showed scenes from the demonstration against the war in Vietnam which was held Oct. 21, 1967 at the Pentagon in Washington, D. C.

As young people chanting, "We're not against soldiers; we're

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Continued on Page 3, Col. 4

Demonstrators Say Daley's Statement 'Dishonest'

The Associated Press

Leaders of antiwar demonstrations during the Democratic convention in Chicago said Tuesday that Mayor Richard J. Daley's version of police actions there was "dishonest and incorrect."

The reaction to Daley's 77-page report on the Chicago disorders was stated at a news conference held in New York City by four leaders of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which

coordinated the antiwar protests. It is a coalition of 100 antiwar groups.

David Dellinger, the veteran pacifist who is chairman of the committee, said, "I think the brutality that took place has been not adequately but partially documented in the press."

He said Daley's report was an attempt to ascribe to the demonstrators motives they did not have and actions they did not take.

Chief Concern Dropped

"One of our chief concerns is that our whole purpose in going to Chicago has dropped out of the picture," Dellinger said. "It is our position that what happened in Chicago goes on in Saigon all the time."

Rennie Davis, 28, project director for the committee, attacked Daley's assertion that only 60 demonstrators were injured. "Those people who were treated

in our own medical units numbered nearly 400," Davis said.

Davis also took exception to the mayor's list of weapons that the police picked up.

No Clear Evidence

"There is no clear evidence that any of these weapons were taken from peace demonstrators," he said. A hand grenade that was included on the list was found near the convention site, where no demonstrators were allowed, Davis said.

Dr. Sidney Peck, a professor of sociology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland and a committee cochairman, wore a brace on his neck and a bandage on his left hand, which he said resulted from a beating by Chicago police.

In other protest action Tuesday several hundred students demonstrated in and around Paris' Sorbonne law school but dispersed before there could be a

Policy Changed

Continued from Page One

talked with SG President Wally Bryan about the housing policy "but that really had nothing to do with the decision that was made."

Futrell said that his initial observation of the policy-change decision was "that it isn't all that effective . . . it's a kind of after-event solution that will not really cure the problem."

He said he was "appreciative" that the administration is acknowledging the problem but added, "I wish the policy would have been considered in the first place."

Futrell said a bill probably will be introduced before Student Government in the near future "requesting that the housing office not permit more people to live in the dorms than what their capacity is."

He explained that dormitory facilities should be assigned only on a first-come, first-serve basis to avoid overcrowding.

Meeting for the first time this year, the group made plans to begin a membership drive to attract all students in special education or thinking about entering the field. Panels of students in SCEC were set up to visit the community college campuses and high schools to inform students of SCEC and the general field of special education.

Suggestions for possible SCEC projects were working with parents of handicapped children, providing babysitting services and planning recreation. Working as teachers' aides in the public

The University plans to gradually phase out the Patterson School of Diplomacy, according to Dr. Lloyd Jensen, present graduate advisor for Patterson School.

This "phasing out" program will take from four to five years, depending upon the length of time required for the approximately 40 students presently enrolled in the Patterson School to finish their graduate studies.

Dr. Jensen thinks more can be accomplished by the students working through the graduate programs of separate departments rather than through the interdisciplinary program presently used at Patterson School.

Exact plans for the future of the Patterson School still are being discussed.

real test of President Charles de Gaulle's new threat to crush violence.

The 77-year-old president told a news conference Monday that uprisings like those of last May through June by students and labor would be "broken and repressed."

A few students entered the

law school building before authorities could close its doors. About 500 others say outside on the pavement, chanting slogans. Police were on the scene but only directed traffic.

The demonstration protested the government's control of the state radio-television network.

Keeping Air Clean Goal Of New M.S. Program

Air pollution in Kentucky has not become the major problem that it has in many industrial states, but UK's College of Engineering is initiating a program which may go a long way in keeping Kentucky's atmosphere clean.

Beginning this fall, a master's degree program in air pollution control, financed by a \$300,000 grant from the U.S. Public Health Service and the National Center for Air Pollution Control (NCAP), is being offered by the Departments of Chemical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

The twelve-month program, under the direction of Dr. Robert B. Grieves, chairman of the chemical engineering department, Prof. O. W. Stewart of mechanical engineering, and Dean Robert M. Drake Jr., of the Engineering college, is open to undergraduates majoring in chemical, mechanical or civil engineering as well as those studying chemistry and mathematics.

"We now have three full-time

students and several part-time students in the program," Dr. Grieves said. "Plans are under consideration for a similar program leading to a doctorate in chemical engineering, beginning in 1970."

Kentuckians receiving traineeships include John W. Sullivan, Frankfort, and Robert E. Hall, Lexington.

"The purpose of the program," Dr. Grieves explained, "is to train engineers to solve air pollution problems in the Commonwealth. Such problems are beginning to appear in such industrial areas as Louisville, Ashland, and Calvert City."

Courses in the new field will include studies of atmospheric chemistry, meteorology, the interaction of water and air, air sampling analysis, air cleaning and the legal and administrative aspects of controls.

Grieves said the demand for air pollution specialists "is great—especially in industry. Graduates in our program may choose to work for municipal, state or federal control agencies, but most important, we hope they will stay in Kentucky."



Today

The Institute of Electrical Engineers meets at 7 p.m. in Anderson Hall—Room 453-H.

A free folk dancing program for faculty, staff and students will be held at 7 p.m. in the Women's Gym. The program will operate on a weekly basis.

Father Moore will discuss "Concepts on God—a history" at 11 a.m., 3:30 and 7 p.m., at the Newman Center, 320 Rose Lane.

Associated Women Students' Freshmen Symposium, "Lick Your Freshman Year," will be held in Patterson, Jewell and Blanding Tower at 10:30 p.m.

The first meeting of Phi Alpha Theta, national history honorary will meet at 3:45 p.m. in 206 Student Center. Dr. Humbert Nelli will lecture on "Italians and Chicago Crime, 1890-1920, The Formative Years." Everyone is invited.

Tomorrow

The organizational meeting of the Wildcat Pep Club is scheduled for 7 p.m. in the Blue Room of Memorial Coliseum.

Associated Women Students Freshmen Symposium, "Lick Your Freshman Year," will be presented at Blanding 3 and 4 and Holmes Hall at 10:30 p.m.

The Young Republican Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center. Russ Mobley, 6th District congressional candidate, will speak.

Slides of peace corp work in Venezuela will be shown, 7:30 p.m., Student Center, Room 363. Sponsored by the Recreation Dept.

Coming Up

The Arnold Air Society and Angel Flight will sponsor a jam session Friday from 2-5 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom. Admission 50 cents. Everyone invited.

Associated Women Students' Dormitory representative elections will be held Tuesday, Sept. 17.



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Policemen Charged With Misconduct

By The Associated Press

Four white policemen, in two separate incidents in Miami Beach, Fla., and Oakland, Calif., have run up against the law for alleged misconduct in their dealings with Blacks.

Two white policemen in Miami Beach who dangled a 17-year-old Black youth by his heels from a bridge 80 feet above the Miami River have been convicted of violating the youth's civil rights.

Jerry Edwards, 27, and John Creekmore, 23, face a maximum one year in prison and \$1,000 fine for the misdemeanor. Charges of conspiracy to violate the boy's civil rights—a felony—will be dropped, authorities said.

Both pleaded no contest to the charge. Creekmore entered his plea Tuesday and Edwards Monday.

Two Resign

Both resigned from the city's police force after they were suspended pending an investigation by the department's internal security division.

Edwards and Creekmore were accused of picking up Robert Owens Jr. without a warrant last Feb. 1 as the youth and three other young Blacks left a Miami poolroom.

Confession Sought

Federal officials charged the policemen took Owens to an Interstate-95 overpass above the Miami River, stripped him to his

shoes, and dangled him over the side in an effort to make him admit he was a Black Muslim.

"They never told him he was under arrest or what he was being held for," said FBI agent Leonard C. Peterson, the only witness who testified.

Bullets Fly

In Oakland, Calif., two white policemen were discharged and jailed Tuesday a few hours after two dozen bullets from a cruising police car crashed into headquarters of the Black Panthers and an adjacent restaurant.

Both places in a black neighborhood were empty because it was the middle of the night. But there were people in apartments above.

Police Chief Charles Gain said the two officers were on duty and had been drinking.

Charged With Assault

They were arrested and jailed on charges of assault with firearms on an inhabited dwelling or occupied building. It is a felony offense, punishable in case of convictions by one to five years in prison.

Gain identified the officers as Richard V. Williams, 28, and Robert W. Farrell, 26. Both joined the force in 1965.

Researchers Apply Electronics To Crime

In the constant search for new applications of present technical knowledge, a group in the UK Electrical Engineering Department is on the verge of a new phase of their field—a partnership with the social sciences.

The potential for inter-disciplinary work between such diverse fields as electrical engineering and sociology was emphasized by Dr. Robert L. Cosgriff, head of the Engineering Department, and John S. Jackson, associate professor, in a paper presented in Los Angeles recently.

The paper was written for the Western Electric Show and Convention (WESCON) attended by over 40,000 engineers, police, and security officials, and manufacturers of electrical equipment. Presentations were made on the theme of "Electronics and Community Life."

The Cosgriff-Jackson paper pointed out several applications of engineering technology that could be utilized in police work and sociology. Dr. Cosgriff noted that application of engineering developments such as data processing and miniaturization could aid police and sociologists obtain potentially more accurate information.

One police-aid developed by electrical engineers is a miniature radio transmitter. Such devices could be attached to merchandise or equipment inconspicuously. When handled in unfamiliar patterns, however, the transmitters would automatically alert authorities.

The development of computers and data processing could conceivably be utilized on a national level to provide police with instant information from a central library of information. For example, from the license number of a car from any state, authorities could have the owner's criminal records, the car's past owners, date of purchase, home state, and other pertinent information within minutes.

For the sociologists the Cosgriff-Jackson paper proposed a method of riot-control to be accomplished by severing lines of

communications. Sociologists using this method could control violence by isolating it at its source.

Given the necessary data, engineers could possibly derive a model or formula predicting when and where violence might occur. Data processing would convert sociological research into concise formulas.

Improbable as these applications may seem, Dr. Cosgriff pointed out that the UK papers were considered "of primary importance" by WESCON.

Paul E. Puckett, research director of the UK College of Engineering, co-authored a paper similar to that of Dr. Cosgriff and Mr. Jackson.

The Cosgriff-Jackson paper was a departure from the usual single-field, single-application single-field, single-application proposals that emphasize specialization within the author's area. Dr. Cosgriff was especially concerned with the potential of applying the special abilities of one field of science to aid in the research of another.

He is convinced that two disciplines working together on a project can accomplish far more than either one working alone. No novice to the relatively new idea of inter-disciplinary co-operation, Dr. Cosgriff headed inter-discipline research at Ohio State before accepting his UK post.

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WORLD REPORT

From the Wire of the Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL

SAIGON-Heavy fighting was reported early Wednesday at Tay Ninh City which lies on the major invasion route to Saigon. U. S. infantrymen reported killing 48 enemy troops in the 7½ hour battle.

NATIONAL

NEW YORK-A teachers' strike was tentatively settled Tuesday, after delaying for two days the fall reopening of the New York City public school system. The city's 1.1 million pupils were expected to be in class this morning.

Key issue in the racially tinged school tieup was a job security demand by the AFL-CIO United Federation of Teachers.

ST. LOUIS-Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Democratic vice presidential candidate, said Tuesday that a halt of the bombing of North Vietnam depended on two conditions: "a potential response" from the North, and "the extent of the immediate threat posed by enemy troop movements."

WHITE PLAINS - Former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, the GOP standard-bearer, re-

ceived a roaring reception Tuesday night in the home territory of his former rival, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rockefeller praised Nixon as a presidential winner, and handed him the mantle of the "new leadership."

Kirwan Addresses BSU On Campus Progress

Continued from Page One

"Does that mean anything will be done about it?" asked one BSU member.

Dr. Kirwan said he thought the band was probably already practicing it and that it was "a little late." But he recommended a petition, saying it would be "quite in order."

Dr. Kirwan spoke briefly on the recruitment of black faculty saying, "Because of the historical situation, there is a relatively little supply of black scholars.

"When we do find one the situation in the community is not one they like," he said, adding that the situation in the community is changing and that "we can look forward" to increased black faculty and administrators.

Dr. Kirwan also told the BSU

that he was interested in the expansion of the College Preparatory Program to aid needy high school graduates who, without advanced tutoring, could not make it in college.

The program, which was begun this summer, was funded by \$10,000 from the president's contingency fund, with \$5,000 going to both UK and to the Jefferson Community College.

Dr. Kirwan said he has asked Keller Dunn, the director of the program, to look into the possibility of obtaining federal funds to help finance it.

Prior to the meeting BSU members—who have been barring Kernel reporters from their meetings—spoke with a Kernel editor on the subject and elected to permit the Kernel into their meetings.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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...Fascist...

Kernel Forum: the readers write

To the Editor of The Kernel:

Living in a Cooperstown as a married student's wife, I have a question on UK housing policy. To put it simply, why do married students pay the rent of two single students but, as table below illustrates, are denied many services?

TABLE: RENT AND SERVICES

Single Students	Married Students
Efficiency	Efficiency
\$40 per student	\$80 per couple
One Bedroom	One Bedroom
\$50 per student	\$95 per couple
Services Rendered:	Services Rendered:
Two lamps	None
Two desks	None
Free Ajax once a month	None
Free telephone	None
Free rolls of toilet paper a week (2 rolls)	None
Use of vacuum cleaners	No
Free services i.e., changing light bulbs	\$5 service charge

I would appreciate an explanation from the appropriate authority.

Mrs. D. Yang

To the Editor of The Kernel:

How unfortunate it is that the Kernel no longer supports free speech. In an editorial in the Sept. 4 Kernel, you seek to justify the actions of the Negroes who attacked the racist rally in Berea, because the racists were "increasing tensions" and "insulting the black community".

By the same reasoning, I would be justified in bringing an armed mob to shut up Herbert Aptheker, the local S. D. S., campus Black Power advocates, and other spreaders of unrest and hatred of the white race, whose rights of free speech and assembly you have so zealously defended.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, that you support only the speech of those with whom you agree, thus contradicting the term "free speech."

Frank Reid
Senior College of Engineering

EDITOR'S NOTE: All letters to the editor must be typed, double-spaced and not more than 200 words in length. The writer must sign the letter and give classification, address and phone number. Send or deliver all letters to Room 113-A of the Journalism Building. The Kernel reserves the right to edit letters without changing meaning.

CYNIC VIEW

By David Holwerk

Sensing, as we have, the existence of a veritable prairie fire of grass-roots support for this column's introduction to campus social life, we are proud to present the second in a continuing series of such informative articles, this one dealing with various aspects of campus politics.

The main political body on campus is Student Government. This organization holds elections, holds meetings, gives out money which the administration has allotted for various purposes and prints the Student Directory. This last function is the only vital function which Student Government performs for the student body. Occasionally, in bursts of sporadic energy, the Student Government Assembly has been known to pass various bills and

resolutions. These are rarely of any consequence and even more rarely effectively administered.

Student Government also serves a very important, though often unstated purpose: it is one of the primary training grounds for young stars of the state Democratic and Republican machinery. This makes for some nifty debates during the weekly Assembly meetings, for the things which are usually discussed are about ninety percent personal ambition and seven percent substantive issue. The other three percent defies spectrographic analysis; moreover, there is no real proof that this three percent even exists. Student Government is, apparently, somewhat less than the sum of its various parts.

At any rate, there are some interesting reasons for watching Student Government this year. Student Government's vice president, for example, is a young man named Tim Futrell, who may well be the slickest thing campus politics has seen in some time. A somewhat spirited rivalry seems possible between Futrell and Speaker of the Assembly Steve Bright, since both are juniors and have the top shots at the presidency next year.

Perhaps the person to watch closest, however, is representative Thom Pat Juul. Thom Pat is the most vocal representative in the recent history of Student Government. Juul's causes are varied and his arguments somewhat hard to follow at

times, but the show is always good.

For those who are tired of the various stimulating activities on campus, however, there is always the upcoming Student Government election. This election is for several different types of representatives and is, in fact, one to which people pay even less attention than the other elections on campus.

In fact, nobody pays much attention to much of what Student Government does except the Student Directory. And this is for the very good reason that nothing Student Government does pays much attention to students. Nor, in fact, does it pay very much attention to Government, either.

Schools Expected To Be Sites Of Violence

WASHINGTON (CPS) — On the basis of information gathered about riots and other disturbances in America last spring, Brandeis University's Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence has predicted that schools everywhere "will become the sites of racial violence" when they open this fall.

A recently released issue of the Center's Riot Data Review, which compiled statistics on all recorded instances of disorder and violence during the first four months of 1968, classifies 44 percent of all those disturbances as "school-involved."

A large number of the racial disturbances occurred in high schools as well as colleges, according to the study. By far the largest number occurred during the first week in April, in the days following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (The total number of disorders in April exceeded that for all of 1967).

Of the 91 school-involved disorders in April, 38 were confined to school buildings or campuses. In those instances, physical violence was limited and injuries were slight. A second group of 29 incidents began in school buildings and spread to other areas of the community. This kind of disorder was generally more serious, involved more people (including non-students), spread over a wider area and caused more arrests, injuries—even deaths. The other 24 incidents were limited to window-smashing and fire-bombing, with schools only one of a series of targets. This group included student walkouts from both high schools and colleges.

The Lemberg Center's data

(gathered for the most part from newspaper accounts and in some cases witnesses) indicates that Dr. King's assassination heightened existing tensions and grievances of students, and was important in precipitating disorders in April.

It attributes only seven percent of the instances directly to the assassination, however, and warns that there is danger in thinking that all incidents of violence would have been averted had the murder not taken place.

The number of school disorders was already escalating sharply in the early months of 1968, the report says that trend was only accelerated by the assassination and the feelings it caused in young people. The capacity for violence was present and important anyway.

The largest proportion of "school disorders" were only indirectly related to Dr. King's death, the researchers say. More directly related was students' reaction to "insensitivity on the part of school officials." Such insensitivity was already resented by students in many schools. The proverbial "last straw" in this case was some administrators' reactions to the assassination: as, for example when the principal of Denver Annunciation High School refused to lower the school's flag in honor of Dr. King, and when many schools would not cancel classes the day of his funeral.

Long-Range Unrest

On the basis of this year's and earlier research, the Center denied that violence in the schools was only a temporary reaction to such violent and in-

flammatory events as Dr. King's assassination.

"Unrest in the schools appears to be a general and long-range phenomenon, the sources of which might be sought in any or all of the following areas: the search for excitement and action by youth, specific grievances directed at the quality of education and school facilities, and rising antagonism between

Examples of such efforts at finding solutions cited by the Center are school superintendents, principals, college presidents and mayors who went out of their ways last spring to work out compromise solutions to interracial conflicts and demands by students that Dr. King's death be properly mourned. In Providence, Boston, New York City, Houston and other cities, entire

nature of forces that cause disturbances make predicting and controlling violence almost impossible.

"Dry Timber"

Although it may be possible to prevent such tragedies as the King assassination, it is not possible to prevent all the random events that may trigger racial unrest and violence. Every American city, the report asserts, has a level of tension sufficiently high to make it "like dry timber" that only needs a spark to ignite it.

That tension level, said the Brandeis researchers, is kept high by the "intensity of hostility toward blacks in our country." Until this hatred can be defeated—by implementing the recommendations of the Kerner Commission report, among other things—the timber will remain dry.

The effect of this hostility on last spring's disorders is evident in the Data Review statistics and information. The responses to Dr. King's assassination varied in kind and in intensity from community to community. The differences can be accounted for in the interaction between blacks and whites in the community—the way whites responded to the murder and the way blacks perceived those responses. Of paramount importance, as in the schools, was the appropriateness of inappropriateness of the responses of white authorities.

If that sequence of reactions is indeed accurate, the burden for keeping peace between the races lies with the white community—especially with officials and school administrators—in the coming months.



UPI Telephoto

white and black students," the Center said.

The report urged officials of schools to study examples of the peaceful stemming of violence and solving of tense interracial situations. Only through the employment of such solutions, it said, not through "last-resort repression imposed by law-enforcement agencies," can solutions to problems be reached without violence.

school systems closed down and observed official periods of mourning in response to student feeling.

The magnitude of the April 1968 disorders—which ranged from silverware-dropping in a school cafeteria to the destruction and looting in Washington, D.C.—demonstrates the impossibility of attributing such outbreaks to simple causes, the Center staff concludes. The random

Chicago Unites New Left And Liberals

By TOM MILLER

CHICAGO (CPS) — Late in the afternoon the day of the Battle of Michigan Avenue, Dave Dellinger of the National Mobilization Committee huddled with two representatives of the Chicago Police Department. He was explaining to them what tactics the "Mobe" was planning to use next and why, while the officers kept repeating, "This is no time for philosophizing."

News Analysis

In the crush of people surrounding the summit conference, poet Allen Ginsberg, his voice hoarse from chanting and speaking, waved some flowers directly in the face of one officer, saying with an intense look on his face, "You must take these flowers, it's most important that you take these flowers. You don't understand how important it is that you take these flowers." The officer silently refused.

Somehow that Dellinger-police meeting symbolized the whole week. There was the refusal of the police to recognize individuals, even in their most absurd conditions, the intense offer of reconciliation on the part of the Movement, a total lack of understanding of what the protest was or why it existed. And from that week, the Movement will go off on its own.

The radical political and cultural groups—best known being Students for a Democratic Society and various guerrilla theatre troupes—which solidified and grew from last October's Pentagon march to Lyndon Johnson's withdrawal—now have their best recruitment opportunities. In the last 18 months, Movement groups have been forced to parallel practical established politics. Alternatives to McCarthy and Ken-

nedy work had to compete with the game of "system politics." Radical groups planned their activities as responses to calculated moves by Johnson, Humphrey, Daley, while carefully avoiding mention of Kennedy or McCarthy.

Radicals Gain

Now, through the death of volunteer activity on behalf of Presidential candidates, radical organizations no longer need to calculate moves by regular politics, and can now veer off on its own course. In the aftermath of the Battle of Michigan Avenue, it has gained momentum and numbers. It has even gained legitimacy.

When the turf in Grant Park facing the Conrad Hilton was won Wednesday and Thursday evenings, thousands of people gathered to hear the speeches and music throughout the night. The audience participated in any way they saw fit. Extending the Digger concept of "Free City," this was a Free Convention—anyone could take the microphone and say what he pleased.

More significant than the speeches was the mood of the crowd. This was not a radical anti-administration harangue. What evolved was a feeling much like that of the civil rights movement in the South in the

early Sixties—one of solidarity, camaraderie and a strange kind of patriotism. The religious fervor of the righteous civil rights movement had taken hold of this odd assortment of students, clergy, professors, suburbanites and blacks.

Once the Free Convention was under way, it gained stature. Not only regular radical political spokesmen and their cultural counterparts spoke; the delegates also came over to speak. A South Carolina delegate told the crowd that while he was a "law and order" man and voted for Humphrey, he had never seen such action on the part of police, had never known what the peace people were really like, and had now come away with new thoughts on "law and order" and sympathetic feelings for the anti-war movement.

Movement' Swells

The obvious fact was that McCarthy workers had nowhere to go at that time. For some the defeat of their man was instant radicalization, for others only a temporary flirtation with the radical movement.

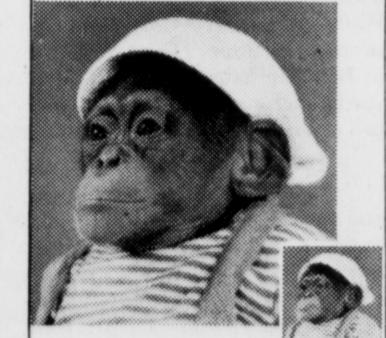
For those there will be Congressional candidates to work for. The campaigns of Lowenstein on Long Island, Meer in suburban Maryland near Washington, Gilligan in Ohio, and Swan in Kansas will be

staffed by McCarthy volunteers. Yet for one week the Movement swelled, the underground showed its face to the country, and the country for once did not disapprove.

All at once the reams of radical literature distributed during those four days made sense. Even the biggest put-on of all—the Yippies—fit in. Material on SDS, Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor and Trotskyites was accepted with the same tolerance as the free daily newspapers put out during the week. People would turn to the Ramparts Wall Poster for their news instead of the Chicago Tribune.

Now, even temporarily radicalized, the liberal students who came to Chicago will have a considerably greater sympathy with campus leftists in their demands this fall. Each student's activity will be more radical because of Chicago. Those who before wouldn't even do political work will work for radical candidates within the system.

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Fall Preview—A Changing Fashion Scene



Bobbi Kirtley, UK junior, takes for the English countryside and the days of squires and ladies in an Edwardian suit of gray worsted hard finish wool. The outfit is completed with a lace ruffled blouse and detachable ascot.



A soft ruffled blouse topped by a long fitted vest of cotton suede send JoNell Glasscock into a dream world of old England. JoNell, a senior, completes the look with a tam which matches the skirt. The outfits are compliments of Bloomfield's Department Store.



Left:

Sharon Curington dreams of Ireland in her tartan plaid cape and tam with matching skirt. Both the dirndl skirt and cape are fringed.

FASHION CHANGES FOR FALL

Fall. A time of change. Bright green turns to soft orange and brown. Summer cotton turns to light wool.

Along with the changes of fall come changes in fashion. This fall will bring about some of the most exciting changes in feminine clothes.

The usual A-line skirt and sweater will be replaced by the dirndl skirt and a matching vest or turtleneck. The colors for the season are camel and gray.

The newest accessory is a tam or beret to match the outfits. Matching capes are replacing the usual winter coat.

This season is also a time of contrast. The look is soft and feminine—ruffled collars, cuffs, and ascots. The look is also masculine—long pointed collars, ties and big bulky sweaters. Bright bold tartan plaids add a contrast to the soft gray and camel checks.

The look this year is the "entire look." From shoes to hats, everything matches to give the air of a well put together wardrobe instead of the mix-and-match look of last year.

Leather—real and simulated—is another big item for fall. Leather skirts, vests, dresses and coats for casual wear are available.

Waistlines are coming back.

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Johnson Says U.S. Will React To Force In Some Areas

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson warned Russia Tuesday night that the United States never will tolerate the use of force or the threat of force in areas of common responsibility such as Berlin.

"It is never too late to choose the path of reason," the President said. "Every man of sanity will hope the Soviets act now before some new turn of events throws the world back to the grim confrontations of Stalin's time."

He said Russia still can return to the road leading to peace and security and still can change what it has done in Czechoslovakia by acting with the prudence

and confidence characterizing the conduct of a great nation.

Johnson also said, in an address to the national B'nai B'rith convention, that the Middle East must begin talking the substance of peace through many channels which are open.

"How the talking is done at the outset," he said, "is not important today. But we just must not lose whatever momentum exists for peace. And, in the end, those who must live together must learn, in the words of Isaiah, 'learn to reason together.'

In Eastern Europe, the Middle East and in Southeast Asia, Johnson said, what America seeks is "a world where neighbors are at each other's side, and not at each other's throat."

Not Seeking Dominion

"We seek no dominion, except that of the free, independent human spirit," the President declared.

Hundreds of people, including foreign diplomats, members of Congress and the cabinet, and members of an organization dedicated to service for Jews heard Johnson speak at the Shoreham Hotel.

He drew applause 28 times, some of it mild, but much of it resounding and accompanied by cheers, whistles and the clinking of silverware on glasses.

He bore down first on the Eastern European problem and said proposals he has made before for reducing tension in Europe, with no topic barred, of-

fered the only sound approach to peace and security there.

Balanced Reductions

He referred to a program of balanced, mutual force reductions, which he suggested to all Eastern Europe last June, as well as to similar proposals he made to Russia alone in his first month in the White House.

But, he said, these have been rebuffed for the moment and:

"The leaders of the Soviet Union seem to have decided that a movement toward a humane version of communism in a small, friendly country is a threat to their security—despite the fact that the

Czechs remained their ally in the Warsaw Pact.

"New military and political risks have arisen from this aggressive act, which demand even closer cooperation among the Western allies. For our part, we have made it unmistakably clear that the use of force and the threat of force will not be tolerated in areas of our common responsibility, like Berlin."

Enough Suffering

"The use of force generates fears and passions whose consequences no man can predict or control. As I said the other day in San Antonio, 'Let no one un-

leash the dogs of war.' Europe has suffered enough in this century."

Turning to the six-day war between Israel and its Arab neighbors in June of last year, Johnson said it was tragic and unnecessary and "just must be the last."

This got a big round of applause from members of the Jewish service organization, as did the President's word a moment later that:

"I am convinced that a just and dignified peace—a peace fair to the rightful interests of both sides is possible."

CARSA Sees 'Battle Of Films'

Continued from Page One

against the war," confronted M.P.'s armed with rifles, the CARSA group reacted with scattered applause.

Scenes of policemen jabbing demonstrators with nightsticks and rifle butts were intermingled with scenes of war cruelty in Vietnam.

The second film, a public service presentation by an insurance company, portrayed policemen in a completely different light.

An insurance man in the movie dedicated it to "the gallant policemen who man the thin blue line between law and order and chaos."

Referring to the relation between a policeman's race and the predominant race of his as-

signed area, a police officer remarked, "We're not black; we're not white; we are blue."

Several CARSA members hissed when the communications department of the Chicago Police Department was shown.

The film ended with a policeman and a little boy walking down a dusty road together.

Local Police Discussed

Sgt. Robert Duncan, who brought the film from the Lexington City Police Dept., answered questions from the CARSA members after the movie.

He estimated the average patrol service of Lexington city policemen at 2½ years and the

average age of patrolmen at 27 years old.

Less than 10 percent of the police force is black, even though the city is about 25 percent black, Sgt. Duncan said. But he added there is a nationwide shortage of qualified black policemen.

"More and more emphasis is being placed on community relations training in our police recruit school," he said. However, retraining of policemen now on the force must be done voluntarily, said Sgt. Duncan.

Answering a question about the canine patrol of the city police, the sergeant said the dogs are used only to search buildings.

Ag Enrollment Up

Enrollment in the school of agriculture has increased 15 to 20 percent over a year ago.

Dr. W. G. Survant, acting associate dean of the Agriculture College said that there is no one single reason for the sudden upturn in students but that a combination of factors are involved.

Degrees in horsemanship and in forestry, the new School of Natural Resources, have been added to the department aiding to the increased interest, Dr. Survant said. Twenty-five degree options in science, business and technology are offered in the field of agriculture.

Dr. Survant said one of the main reasons for the increased enrollment is that students have

been made more aware of what the department has to offer. Recently the department has conveyed the information to more high school advisers.

At least 40 percent of agriculture students come from cities or towns, Dr. Survant said. He added that less than 14 percent of all agriculture students go back to farms but instead obtain their degrees in animal breeding, soils, and technological fields.

This pattern reflects the changing nature of agricultural education.

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